

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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Soviet people—what is going on. The negotiation of the nuclear test ban treaty was given wide publicity, but the factors which are every day depreciating the value of such an agreement and creating distrust are being handled in the routine of formalized diplomacy.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are vigorously fighting the cold war on every front—in southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Eastern Europe, in Latin America, in Africa, and in the Far East. We, on the other hand, are striving merely to bolster up certain underdeveloped nations with foreign aid, even as some of these same countries play one side against the other.

If we intend unwittingly to forfeit the chance of winning the cold war, then our lassitude and loose policy are understandable. If we mean to fight the cold war—for it is in every sense a war, inasmuch as many American lives have been sacrificed on certain battlefronts in the last few years—then it is time to bring the fight out in the open and let the world know of the schemes and duplicity of the Soviet Government.

If the enemy is permitted to push us around, there can be no peace. For the cold war is not peace. It is a state of war.

Unsung Heroes in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1963

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a news story which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser of November 15, 1963, indicates that there are many unsung heroes in the war against communism in Vietnam. Americans in Vietnam labor countless hours and risk their lives daily in the highest tradition of the Armed Forces of the United States. Three such valiant men are Pfc. Felipe Lariosa, Jr., of Ewa, Hawaii; Pfc. Roy Koyanagi, of Aiea, Hawaii; and Sp4 Rodney Kamaka, of Kona, Hawaii. There are other sons of Hawaii who are shouldering a lion's share of the continuing fight for a free world, as revealed by the following news story written by George Eagle:

ISLE GI'S JOB: KEEP 'EM FLYING
(By George Eagle)

SAIGON.—“These men are outstanding and dedicated individuals who work from sunup to sundown every day and risk their lives daily to keep our aircraft going—and they don't know what a 3-day pass looks like.”

The 120th Aviation Co. helicopter pilot was talking about two men from Hawaii, Pfc. Felipe Lariosa, Jr., 23, of Ewa, and Pfc. Roy Koyanagi, 20, of 98-248A Aiea Kai Place, Aiea.

“Promotions are hard to come by out here, and strangely, seem especially hard for technically trained men to get,” the pilot said. “We put in for awards, but they never seem to go through.”

“About the only way we can show men like Lariosa and Koyanagi any recognition is to pat them on the back and maybe buy them a can of beer after a mission.”

Lariosa and Koyanagi weren't complaining when I visited them at the helicopter ready line at Tan Son Nhut Airfield here, and in fact, said they liked the work.

Lariosa, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felipe Lariosa of Ewa and a graduate of Waipahu High School, is crew chief of a CH-21 Shawnee copter he has named “The Tiki.” He also

mans a machinegun on the craft and is credited with 20 confirmed kills of Vietcong personnel.

“He got five of them, and a possible sixth, in one day when we got into a pretty hot situation,” the pilot said.

Although the normal tour of duty here is 1 year, Lariosa, who has been in Vietnam since February 10, plans to extend his tour 6 months. “The people are wonderful out here,” he says.

Koyanagi, 20, is crewchief on a fixed-wing L-19, so “I don't get shot at as much,” he says.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Natsuji Koyanagi and a graduate of Radford High School. He also has been here since last February.

The L-19 he rides flies at several thousand feet on missions to direct and control the low-flying choppers.

Another Hawaii soldier who sees a lot of shot and shell in South Vietnam is Sp4. Rodney Kamaka, of 412 Kalaimoku Street, Honolulu, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Kamaka, of Kona.

As a member of the Utility Tactical Transport Co., Kamaka is a crew chief for one of the HU1B “Huey” helicopters, a favorite Vietcong target because of their heavy, modern weaponry.

Kamaka is scheduled to go home next month and is “anxious to get back to Waikiki and old Kona.”

The two helicopter companies are in the U.S. Army Support Group Vietnam, administrative command for all Army aircraft units in Vietnam.

USASGV also has some other men from Hawaii, including four in the 7th Finance Disbursing Section. They are:

Sp4c. Bruce Butts, 20, son of Mrs. Irene Butts, 20 Laukono Street, Hilo, a graduate of Hilo High School; Sp4c. Clarence Takeda, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Takeda, 3055 Lakimau Street, Honolulu, a graduate of Kaimuki High School; Sp4c. Edward Agbincola, 20, son of Mrs. Adelaide Agbincola, Kapaa, Kauai, graduate of Kapaa High School, and Sp4c. Roy Higuchi, 24, 830 Kapaa-kea Lane, Honolulu, graduate of McKinley High School.

Job Insecurity Faces Union Members if Civil Rights Bill Passes Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 1963

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is generally considered throughout the Congress that the pending civil rights legislation is aimed exclusively at the Southern States. Many persons living in other parts of the country have been deluded into the belief that they will not be affected by the legislation; that its purpose is to “emancipate” the southern Negro, and to wrest political control of the Southern States away from those presently in power.

Mr. Speaker, those who harbor this kind of belief will be in for a rude awakening should the pending civil rights bill become law. The fact is that this bill will shake the very foundations of individual liberty, and will strike just as hard at those in other parts of the country as it will against the people in the Southern States.

This morning a letter was received

from a citizen in San Francisco, Calif., which I think contains much food for thought. Because this was an unusual letter and considering its geographical source, in particular, I am taking the liberty of quoting an excerpt therefrom which I feel sure will be of enlightening interest to the Members of this body.

One of the brighter rays of hope so far is an article in the morning San Francisco Examiner stating that the more conservative Negro leaders are alarmed about the poll showing that white voters are deserting the Kennedys by the millions. Just this week there was an incident here in San Francisco where a group of beatniks and real Communist young punks led by Vincent Hallinan's son picketed in front of a sandwich stand owned by Harold Dobbs, who was a candidate for Mayor. They demanded more jobs for Negroes.

Faced with a political and economic problem Dobbs and his partner negotiated a deal giving the Negroes assurance of prompt employment. Then, the white waitresses called upon their union leaders and demanded that the union protect them under its written contract with Dobbs and Weiss, protesting that the Negroes had no right to interfere with their contract preferences.

It seems to me that disputes of this kind are going to be arising all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, the excerpt quoted above points up a serious problem which will be created by the enactment of the pending civil rights legislation, and I would caution those now enjoying the security of labor union protection to pause and take a penetrating look at the probable effects of this legislation on their employment.

Let's Get Answers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1963

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, the Boston Advertiser raised in a fine editorial questions to which all New England awaits an answer. The quality of air service in the Boston area has been deteriorating for some time, despite the proclaimed policy of the Civil Aeronautics Board to provide the best possible air service for all sections of the country. It is my hope that the New England Conference meetings scheduled for later this week with a representative of the CAB will clarify these matters. I include an excerpt from this editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

LET'S GET ANSWERS

The fur should fly in Bostontown this Thursday and Friday. Those are the days when the 39th annual New England Conference convenes here and if the gathering lives up to its reputation as a “regional town meeting,” there are some burning questions to be asked which should produce some red-hot answers.

The replies may not always be satisfactory but, very definitely, they should be authoritative for the men of whom they'll be asked are eminently qualified to possess the facts that New Englanders will want to know.

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November 19

Robert T. Murphy of the Civil Aeronautics Board, who will attend the conference, should be asked to explain why the CAB has permitted Boston, the metropolis of New England, to sink to second-class status as an airline city so far as equipment and domestic service is concerned.

CAB policy pledges the public the best possible air service. By what interpretation of that policy, then, was American Airlines allowed to drop out of the domestic transportation picture in Boston? To abandon its hourly flights to La Guardia and its frequent trips to Washington? To move its first-rate equipment out of New England for use in other cities on other routes?

Does the CAB feel that the mere convenience of shuttle service to New York and Washington is sufficient excuse to permit uncomfortable, noisy, and slow flights on outdated aircraft? Just what plans does the CAB have for upgrading air service to and from Boston?

Barthels Get Family Award at Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 28, 1963

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, in these days of grave concern over the juvenile delinquency problems we hear a great deal about the fault lying with the parents. Certainly there is no question that the home is the basic influence in the life of a child.

As is so often the case, the news is full of examples of broken homes, mistreatment and abandonment of children, lack of proper training and parent irresponsibility, but we seldom hear about the responsible parents who are maintaining good homes.

For this reason, under permission to extend my remarks, I wish to call attention to an article which appeared in the November 12 issue of the Frederick (Md.) Post concerning the George Barthel family of Braddock Heights, recipients of a special family award at the recent convention of the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers. It is families like the Barthels who will carry on the traditions and heritage of our great country and ultimately eliminate the juvenile delinquency problems that are of the greatest concern to us all.

The item from the Frederick Post is as follows:

BARTHEL'S GET FAMILY AWARD AT CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. George Barthel, Braddock Heights, received a special family award at the recent State convention of the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers in Baltimore.

Presented by the Maryland Congress of PTA's president, Mrs. William F. Robie of Oxon Hill, the award said, "Never before has there been such widespread appreciation of the family as the essential unit of society. Never have so many parents been aware of their responsibility to their children."

"The home is the place where children get their first images of life, their first inklings of freedom and justice and compassion," the award continued, "In our changing and troubled times, the home becomes an even deeper concern of the PTA's."

The award concluded, "We look to the future confident that, with families like the Barthels, the Nation can have the strong homes and human excellence which it needs to preserve its greatness and help to make a world a kinder place for children everywhere. We salute the Barthel family."

Barthel, the former head of the Frederick County Council of PTA's who is now vice president in charge of the Howard, Carroll, and Frederick County District for the State PTA, organized the arrangements for the entire convention, since the Frederick County PTA was the host county council this year. Mrs. Geneva Barthel, head of the Frederick County Welfare Department, was a delegate from the Middletown High School. Harry F. Rhoderick of Braddock and Mrs. Betty Mainhart of New Market were the official host and hostess.

Rev. and Mrs. John C. Chatlos of Emmitsburg were honored as the representative family of the year from Frederick County. Richard Comstock of Woodsboro, the current president of the Frederick County PTA Council, was also active.

Other local delegates included Mrs. Mary Sullivan, Principal Harry O. Smith, Assistant Principal George Seaton, Scott Smith, and Lester Grossnickle from Linganore School.

PTA President Harry Swomley, Cecil Holter Jr., and Rhoderick served as delegates from the Middletown School. Mrs. Norman Koontz, Mrs. John Converse, and Mrs. Frank T. Elliott represented the Libertytown School.

Frederick County School Superintendent Dr. James A. Sensesbaugh also attended the convention.

The Forgotten People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1963

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important report from the National Committee on the Education of Migrant Children. The report discusses the findings of a national survey conducted by the committee concerning the needs of migrant children. I believe that it is essential for all of us to read this report as it shows a shocking lack of concern for the approximately 150,000 migrant children in our Nation.

I have introduced a number of bills to alleviate the distressing condition of migratory workers and their children. One of these bills, H.R. 4902, provides for Federal financial assistance to the States for the education of migrant workers. The following report indicates the pressing need for prompt approval by the House of this and other migratory labor bills:

THE SCHOOL AND THE MIGRANT CHILD—A SURVEY INTERPRETED

Migrant agricultural workers have been a part of the American scene since the early twenties, and the educational problems of their children have been subject for study and concern for more than a decade. Yet, in the spring of 1963, no national program, public or private, existed to facilitate the education of these hapless children, whose parents followed the harvests from State to State. Indeed, even information concerning the

actual numbers and educational attainment of migrant children was either lacking or at best contradictory. And despite the fact that migrant children were generally acknowledged to be among America's most educationally deprived youngsters, techniques for meeting their special problems and needs were few and little known.

In an effort to clarify the educational picture and to secure reliable information on a national scale, the newly formed National Committee on the Education of Migrant Children launched in July 1963 a survey of the actual conditions affecting these children.

The successful completion of the survey owes much to the cooperation of individuals from public and private agencies who took time from their busy schedules to answer the lengthy questionnaire that crossed their desks. On the other hand, the findings present a less successful picture of national attempts to meet the undoubted problems involved in the education of migrant children. Again, the lack of clear-cut answers in a number of instances raises important questions concerning the attitudes of those primarily invested with the responsibility for education within their respective States.

MECHANICS OF THE SURVEY

A five-part questionnaire was developed to delineate the number of migrant children in the given State, their participation in regular and summer terms, and the needs and problems connected with their classroom attendance. This questionnaire was sent to the departments of education in 48 States (Hawaii and Puerto Rico were not included in the survey), Protestant and Roman Catholic agencies active in migrant work in 41 States, Governors' committees dealing with migrant problems in 24 States, and citizens' committees having a like interest in 10 States. In this way the 48 States were queried from one to four times, with a total of 130 persons being contacted.

Replies were received from at least one person in all but 4 of the 48 States for an overall response of 60 percent. However, 11 State departments of education did not acknowledge receipt of the questionnaire, 12 reported that they had no migrant problem, and 7 more failed to complete the questionnaire for miscellaneous reasons. Thus 30 State departments of education are not represented in the final tabulations, although other agencies in many of these States did furnish important information.

WHAT THE RESPONSES SHOWED

One of the purposes of the survey was to determine the number of migrant children annually entering and leaving each State, their pattern of movement, and the numbers enrolled at various class levels during the years, 1960-62. This purpose was not realized. Few reports even gave estimates of the number of migrant children within State borders and less than one-third of the 44 tabulated States supplied enrollment figures. A few States noted that "migrants" were not distinguished in any of their records.

The survey established that migrant children could be accepted for enrollment in regular terms in 22 States, and summer programs for migrant children were provided in 18 States. But these positive reports of educational opportunity had to be somewhat qualified. Half of the summer terms were either wholly or partially underwritten by private agencies and received no support from State education departments. In most instances these privately supported schools could accommodate only a few of the migrant children in the State. One report listed an enrollment of 13 pupils for the State for the year and in no State were more than 150 pupils involved. Two of these summer programs were for preschoolers only, and one was a pilot study. Two of the summer programs operated by State education depart-